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ADMINISTRATION OF STATE DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISES BEING DECENTRALIZED

The original organization of state distribution enterprises is being substantially decentralized, as shown by the transfer of entire sections of the commercial and administrative management to lower organizational components, that is, to kraj or regional administrations.

The new organization consists of three echelons. The first echelon is the enterprise management; the second, the kraj administration or kraj factories; and the third, the sales units. Local operation and commerce, and administrative functions connected with them have been gradually transferred to the kraj. In the future, the enterprise management is to be merely a directing, coordinating, and controlling organ. In order to attain harmony in the execution of the decentralization, it has been decided which functions will continue to be performed centrally and in enterprise managements and which will be transferred to kraj administrations.

Purchasing, auditing, organizing, trade- and price-policy making, recruiting, legal functions, budget preparation, tax functions, and insurance affairs will be performed centrally. A uniform organizational scheme for the kraj and regional administrations is being worked out. Cadre, planning, and control advisers are directly under the kraj manager.

Other functions of kraj administration are divided among commercial sections and among economic financial sections, including the financial-accounting office, inventory-accounting office, wage-accounting office, cash office, liquidation and statistics, and cuxiliary legal service.

A kraj administration exists where the sphere of activity coincides with the politica, kraj. There are kraj administrations in VDP (Wholesale Distribution Enterprise) and Novy Byt, and they are being established in Narpa. The regional administration has a sphere of activity which does not entirely coincide with the political kraj. They may be larger, such as those of Pramen, Remeslnicke Fotreby (Artisan Supplies), and Benzinol, or smaller,

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such as that of Textilia, where the political kraj is divided into two or even three regions. The kraj and regional administrations are merely administrative components.

The kraj factory carries on wholesaling, supplies retail stores in the kraj, which it also manages, and functions as a wholesale unit and kraj administration of retail stores. Kraj factories have been created in the state enterprises Kovomat, Elektra, Keramika, Chemodroga, Sklo a Porcelan (Glass and Porcelain), etc. Decentralization is not being carried out in the Cedok, Sanitas, and Chronor state enterprises, because they have a small number of sales units. The Jas state enterprise is also centrally administered and has only the enterprise management and stores. Territorially, it is divided into four groups, which in turn are divided into regions, headed by group and regional managers, who control the stores and form liaison between the management and the stores. Here, action is being taken to adapt the organization to kraj decentralization.

Decentralization in Uhelne Sklady (Coal Warehouses), Obchodni Domy (Commercial Houses), and Sberne Suroviny (Scrap Collection) is carried out by a special method. Uhelne Sklady has been decentralized into 114 stores, each of which forms an economic unit. The stores in kraj capitals are called kraj stores and form liaison with the Kraj National Committees. Obchodni Domy has carried out decentralization as far as the factories. The system is now adapted to the kraj organization, because one factory in the kraj is now the krrj factory; it is authorized to supervise other factories in the kraj and forms liaison with the Kraj National Committee.

Sberne Suroviny has 31 factories which carry out collections in industrial enterprises and purchase in district places of purchase. They are grouped, in accordance with the type of the scrap material, into sectors, e.g., iron, paper, and textiles. They are also district places of purchase, because their task is to collect and purchase scrap materials, classify them basically, and sell them to factories. The factories are directly responsible to the enterprise management, whereas the district places of purchase are responsible to the agencies of kraj administrations, of which there are 13.

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